

**THE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE
TRANSPORTER REFUELED MOVIE: DISCOURSE APPROACH**



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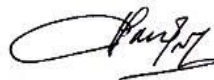
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The researcher

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THE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE TRANSPORTER REFUELED MOVIE: DISCOURSE APPROACH

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisa bentuk ellipsis dalam percakapan yang ditemukan pada film *The Transporter Refueled*. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah 1) Mengidentifikasi tipe ellipsis yang ditemukan pada film *The Transporter Refueled*, 2) Menjelaskan konteks dan alasan dari bentuk kalimat ellipsis yang ditemukan pada film *The Transporter Refueled*, dan 3) Menjelaskan pengaruh dari bentuk kalimat ellipsis yang ditemukan pada kegiatan belajar mengajar.

Pada penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang dianalisa adalah percakapan yang mengandung bentuk kalimat ellipsis yang ditemukan pada film *The Transporter Refueled*. Penulis menerapkan metode observasi dan metode analisa dokumen pada penelitiannya.

Berdasarkan hasil dari analisa, penulis menganalisa 41 percakapan yang mengandung kalimat ellipsis yang ditemukan pada film *The Transporter Refueled*. Dari analisa, penulis menemukan bahwa 1) Terdapat tiga jenis ellipsis pada film *The Transporter Refueled*, antara lain, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, dan clausal ellipsis, 2) Terdapat tiga jenis konteks pada film *The Transporter Refueled*, antara lain, situational context, background knowledge context, dan co-textual context. lah salah satu film aksi yang berisikan percakapan-percakapan dalam adegan aksi. Hasilnya, penulis banyak menemukan jenis verbal ellipsis di *The Transporter Refueled*. Disamping itu, penulis juga mengidentifikasi jenis nominal ellipsis dan clausal ellipsis.

Kata kunci : *cohesion, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis.*

THE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE TRANSPORTER REFUELED MOVIE: DISCOURSE APPROACH

ABSTRACT

This research is about the analysis of elliptical construction found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie. The objectives are 1) To derive the types of elliptical construction that are found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie, 2) To explain the context and reason of elliptical construction that are found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie.

In this research, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative research as the type of the research. The data are utterances that contain elliptical construction found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie. The writer applies observation and document analysis method in order to collect the data.

Based on the result of the data analysis, the writer analyzes 41 utterances that contain elliptical construction found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie. From the analysis, the writer found that 1) There are three types of ellipsis found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie, that are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis, 2) There are three types of context found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie, that are situational context, background knowledge context, and co-textual context. As the result, there will be many verbal ellipsis found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie. Besides, there are also identified nominal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

Keywords: *cohesion, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis*

1. INTRODUCTION

Movie is one of the popular entertainments nowadays. Movie has purposes to amuse the audience from its story. Whether the movie is based on true story or not, most of the movies are based on the culture or event which has the moral value for the audience. According to Donaghy (2014) "Films and TV shows are an integral part of students' lives so it makes perfect sense to bring them into the language classroom". The citation above shows that global understanding is the reason for the movie maker to take some culture or event as its reference.

Furthermore, movie is a media of communication that deliver a story through the sequence plot. The way of delivering the story of movie usually contains of conversation in each situation. It is important to make the audience understand about the story. In fact, the use of language in movie is commonly simple. It can be stated that the use of language in film is out of grammatical rules. Donaghy (2014) has found that "film provides students with examples of English used in 'real' situations outside the classroom, particularly interactive language-the language of real-life conversation".

Although the use of language in film is simple, the audiences can understand what the topic is or what the story that have been delivered in the movie. This ability can be reached by the audiences due to their behaviour in communication with the others. In real-life communication, people often use simple language for communicating with the others. This occupation can be seen when people

communicate with the other in a simple grammar but it can be understood by the others because of its context or situation.

From that phenomenon, the researcher found the example when someone speaks with simple words in conducting communication, for the example, when someone ask another with a word “come”, it has meaning that he ask someone to come approaching him, or in the grammatical sentence a word “come” has the original form that is “you come here, please”. Another example is when someone ask the identity, he usually use “what is your name?” and the answer is “Jason”, it has the derived form of construction, that is “I am Jason”. From those example, there are the words that is hidden within a text. The reason why the writer knows the words that have been deleted because the writer recognizes the context or situation when the conversation is occurred.

By the examples above, sentences that have hidden words are related to elliptical construction of linguistics. Ellipsis is one of the grammatical cohesion types while cohesion itself is one of discourse approach. Flowerdew (2008) has found that ”Discourse is language in its contexts of use”. In conducting discourse, people must know the use of language based on the context or situation. For example, when people request something by saying its name there will be the hidden motivation behind the certain uses of language. Cohesion is one of various approach in studying discourse. According to Halliday (1976, p. 6), “the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text and that define it as a text”. It can be explained that cohesion occurs when someone speaks in spoken or written language in simple words but it has the original structure of a text and the true meaning within the text. One of grammatical cohesion is ellipsis. Halliday (1976) has found that “there are the types of cohesion; reference, substitution, ellipsis or elliptical, grammatical cohesion, and lexical cohesion”.

Ellipsis analysis has been analyzed by some researcher, such as, Listiyanto (2015), Sari (2010), Chasanah (2009), Hameed (2008), Ott and Vries (2012). Listiyanto (2015) and Hameed (2012) analyzed the types of cohesion found in the magazine, Chasanah (2009) and Sari (2010) analyzed cohesion found in some

songs that they took as their data, and the last, Ott and Vries (2012) analyzed ellipsis clauses in the right dislocation. In fact, they found that elliptical construction has function to give understanding in the text of literary and non-literary work.

Elliptical construction is unit that has ellipsis or the words left out. According to Kobele (2007), "Elliptical sentences are those in which a piece has gone missing". Elliptical clause is usually formed as the short clause than the original text. Elliptical cohesion is appealing to be analyzed for the researcher. It is important to know the true meaning of peoples conversation or the words that they delivered in order to make a good relationship among people. Halliday & Hasan (1976) has found that "there are three types of ellipsis, that are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis (as cited in Hameed : 2007). Nominal ellipsis is the one which operates on the nominal group, the structure of nominal group consists of head with optional modifier. Verbal ellipsis is the one which operates on the verbal group, and the clausal ellipsis is omission of the non-finite part of the verbal group, all complements and adjuncts are also omitted.

The Transporter is one of popular action movies nowadays. In this film, there are many utterances that have elliptical construction on certain sentences. The Transporter provides the style of natural or real-life language that is more simple than language used in the classroom activity. There many sentences that have missing words and it will be essential to find the meaning within the text. Some movies have been used by the teachers of senior high school or college as the material in listening skill. It will be interesting for the researcher to find out the type, derived form, and the meaning of ellipsis construction.

Here the examples of elliptical construction:

1. Security : Yo boy, you can't park there. We're doing business here.

Karaskov : **So are we.**

The type of this elliptical construction is verbal ellipsis. The derived form of this elliptical construction is **we are doing business here, too** because the context is Karaskov want to empower his business trough his gangster karaskov come to the other gangster's place in doing business, that is prostitution.

2. Karasov : Move it. You come. Tell everyone you know from now on the prostitution on French Riveira belongs to me.

Security : Who are you?

Karasov : **Karasov**.

The type of this elliptical construction is clausal ellipsis. The derived form of this elliptical construction is **I am Karaskov** because the context is Karaskov want to the bodyguard to tell his gangster to leave the place and give it to Karaskov's gangster because he wanted to expand his business area.

By knowing the context of utterance, the writer will be able to know the derived form and find out the hidden words within the clause. It can be applied to give more understanding in learning text that containing ellipsis.

Based on the backgrounds and the definition above the researcher wants to analyze the elliptical construction in *The Transporter Refueled* by using discourse approach entitled **THE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE TRANSPORTER REFUELED MOVIE: DISCOURSE APPROACH.**

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher purposes to describe an elliptical analysis of The Transporter Movie (2015). Hancock (2007) has stated that "qualitative research takes account of complexity by incorporating the real-world context- can take different perspective on board". According to Creswell (2009), "qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding social or human problem, based on building complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of information, and conducted in a natural setting".

This study describes the data in the form of utterance that contain ellipsis construction that founded in *The Transporter Refueled* movie to be analyzed. It describes the data in the form of words and uses the text from statements to be analyzed. This research is descriptive qualitative because it depends on the narrative form and it is also qualitative because it took discussion.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, there are 41 utterances that contain elliptical construction found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie. There are the percentage of each types of ellipsis found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie:

No.	Types of ellipsis	Data Amount	Percentage
1	Nominal ellipsis	6	14%
2	Verbal ellipsis	20	49%
3	Clausal ellipsis	15	37%

Below is the way how to count the percentage of each ellipsis:

- a. Frequency of occurrence of nominal ellipsis

$$\frac{\text{Total of nominal ellipsis}}{\text{Total of data}} \times 100\% = \frac{6}{41} \times 100\% = 14\%$$

- b. Frequency of occurrence of verbal ellipsis

$$\frac{\text{Total of verbal ellipsis}}{\text{Total of data}} \times 100\% = \frac{20}{41} \times 100\% = 49\%$$

- c. Frequency of occurrence of clausal ellipsis

$$\frac{\text{Total of clausal ellipsis}}{\text{Total of data}} \times 100\% = \frac{15}{41} \times 100\% = 37\%$$

3.1 Nominal ellipsis

Utterance 5 :

Frank : So how much did you get?

Frank's father : **791**

Frank : 791,000? That sounds like you did better than okay

Frank's father : 791 euros, that's my pension from here on. 791 euros a month.

1. The type of ellipsis

From the utterance above, the researcher concludes that the ellipsis construction is '**791**'. The type of the elliptical construction is **nominal ellipsis**.

2. The context and reason

The context is on the way go his house, Frank still asks the future of his father. Frank asks how much Frank's father pension is after his retirement and the father answer 791.

The type of the elliptical construction is **nominal ellipsis** because there is a part of nominal group that is omitted, that part is the word "**euros**". Besides that, there should be adverb of time because the salary is often related to the time.

The word "**791**" represents the nominal of money that Franks's father will get after his retirement, but he doesn't mention what the currency is. The currency, "**euros**" is a part of nominal group. Then, the derived form of the construction must be "**791 euros a month**".

Utterance 20:

Frank: Any packages?

Anna : **Two**.

1. The type of ellipsis

From the utterance above, the elliptical construction is found in the word "**two**". The type of the elliptical construction is **nominal ellipsis**.

2. The context and reason

The context is after starting the negotiation, Frank asks Anna some informations of the thing that he will pick, and this utterance shows Franks asks the quantity of its thing.

The type of the elliptical construction is **nominal ellipsis** because there is ellipsis process in the nominal group, when Frank asks the packages that he will bring, Anna answers by only saying "two", it means that there are two packages, the is no possibility to the other items. The word "**packages**" is a part of nominal group of the sentence. The derived form of this elliptical construction must be "**there are two packages**".

3.2 Verbal ellipsis

Utterance 1:

Security : Yo boy, you can't park there. We're doing business here.

Karasov : **So are we**.

1. The type of ellipsis

From the utterance above, the ellipsis construction is “**so are we**”. The type of this elliptical construction is **verbalellipsis**.

2. The context and reason

The context is Karaskov wants to empower his business through his gangster, Karaskov come to the other gangster's place in doing business, that is prostitution.

The type of this elliptical construction is **verbal ellipsis** because in the respond (Karaskov's answer), Karaskov only said “so are we”, it shows that there is omission within verbal group, the part of verbal group “**doing**” is **omitted**.

In other hand, Karaskov only said the subject and the finite, that is “**so are we**”. Karaskov's answer shows that his clause is grammatically incomplete. There are only subject and finite attached on the clause while the object and adjunct are omitted.

The words “**so are we**” is elliptical verbal group that assumes one or more words from a preceding verbal group. In fact, the previous verbal group of this utterance is the words that was said by the security, “**we are doing business here**”. The derived form of this construction must be “**we are doing business here too**”.

Utterance 9:

Frank's father : I've been thinking about buying that

Frank : That is a nice fishing boat for a guy with a worker's pension

Frank's father : I've been saving for it

Frank : Yeah I think you miss to travel. I mean, you've been in some pretty wild places in your time. **Germany in the '80s, colombia in the '90s,**

Middle East since then.

1. The type of ellipsis

From the utterance above, it can be taken that the ellipsis construction is “**Germany in the '80s, colombia in the '90s, Middle East since then**. The derived form of construction is ‘you've been in some pretty wild places

such Germany in the 80's, colombia in the 90's, Middle East since then''.

The type of this elliptical construction is **verbal ellipsis**.

2. The context and reason

The context is after arrived in their house, Frank's father tells Frank what was his next plan. He wants to buy a fishing boat. Frank replies that that was a good idea because during his work, his father has been in wild places, in the other hand, his father needs to spend his old days happily.

The type of this elliptical construction is **verbal ellipsis** because in the previous text it has been explained that Franks's father has been in some pretty wild places.

In this utterance, before Frank says the names of some places, there should be a verbal group that pressupposes one or two verbal word from the early verbal group, that is "**you have been**". Then, the derived form of this ellipsis must be "**You have been in Germany in the '80s, colombia in the '90s, Middle East since then. The derived form of construction is 'you've been in some pretty wild places such Germany in the 80's, colombia in the 90's, Middle East since then**", there is no possibility for the other items.

3.3 Clausal ellipsis

Utterance 23:

Frank: 5:01 then I am gone, clear?

Anna: **Yes**.

1. The type of ellipsis

From the utterance above, the researcher finds that the elliptial construction is "**Yes**". The type of this elliptical construction is **clausal ellipsis**.

2. The context and reason of the elliptical construction

The context is Frank asks Anna that as the packages he can pick up, he would leave the place soon as possible.

The type of this elliptical construction is **clausal ellipsis** because there is omission in the subject, finite, adjunct, and the complement. In fact, Anna's respond is only a word "yes", it must be clear the word "yes" is for which the

agreement is because the subject, finite, adjunct, or complement are deleted, in other word, the clause is incomplete.

If the writer analyzes the situation, when Frank requests the deal that at 5:01, he will go, Anna answers “yes” that shows Anna’s responsibility, or it can be stated that she understands Frank’s request. The derived form of this elliptical construction must be “**Yes, it is clear**”.

Utterance 31:

Maria : Everything okay? Another shot of vodka?

Frank’s father : **Sure.**

1. The type of ellipsis

From the utterance above, the ellipsis construction found is “**Sure**”. The type of this elliptical construction is **clausal ellipsis**.

2. The context and reason

The context is Maria offers Frank’s father another glass of vodka while they are waiting for Anna’s next order.

The type of this elliptical construction is **clausal ellipsis** because there is omission in the subject, finite, complement, and adjunct of the sentence. From Frank’s father answer, he only says the adverb of a clause that means the clause is grammatically incomplete, there are subject, finite, and object which are omitted.

In fact, the word “**Sure**” indicates that he agrees for the Maria’s offer due to the condition, in Maria’s question about offering Frank’s father a drink. The derived form of this elliptical construction must be “**Sure, I want**”.

In fact, the result of analysis above indicates that The Transporter Refueled movie contains all the types of ellipsis which relates to Halliday’s theory. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), “ Ellipsis is divided into three headings, those are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis”. In other word, the data is relevant with the theory that is used by the researcher and these are the main topic that will be analyzed.

The researcher found that there are 41 utterances that contain elliptical construction. Those elliptical constructions consist of 6 nominal ellipsis, 20 verbal

ellipsis, and 15 clausal ellipsis. This result indicates that verbal ellipsis is one of ellipsis types that is often found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie while nominal ellipsis is one of the types which is a minimum of ellipsis that found here.

The frequency of occurrence of nominal ellipsis which is found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie is 14 % of the total of data. Those examples included 791 (from the words “791 euros”), a guy on jet sky (from the sentence “I don’t know”) , him (from the sentence “I don’t know”), and etc. This result shows that nominal ellipsis is the minor in *The Transporter Refueled* movie.

Then, the next type is verbal ellipsis, the frequency of occurrence of verbal ellipsis in *The Transporter Refueled* movie is 49 %. Those examples included gone (from the sentence “they were), are (from the sentence “you lying”), he did not recommend you (from the sentence “he did not”, and etc. This type of ellipsis is the major in *The Transporter Refueled* movie.

Last, the frequency of occurrence of clausal ellipsis in *The Transporter Refueled* movie is 37 % of the total of data. Those examples included Yes I give you four minutes (from the word “okay”), It is clear (from the word “yes), I want (from the word “sure”) and etc. Clausal ellipsis is the medium of ellipsis type which is found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie.

Furthermore, the researcher also analyze the context of utterances contain elliptical construction in *The Transporter Refueled* movie. This analysis purposes to provide the reason and the situation of the utterances because it will be supporting to analyze the type of ellipsis by knowing the context of situation. Here, the writer uses the theory of aspects of speech situation according to Leech. There are five categories of aspects of speech situation according to Leech (2002), those are the addressers or addressees, the context of utterance, the goal of utterance, the utterance is a form of act or activity, and the utterance as a product of verbal act. From the analysis, the researcher found that almost of the elliptical construction in *The Transporter Refueled* movie are delivered in urgent situation, such as, spreading the area of business by Karaskov, the accident at the Karaskov’s yacht, leaving the area of accident, and etc.

From the analysis above, there are 41 utterances found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie, this amount of ellipsis is enough to give the students the experience that there are many variations of the way native speakers speak, hopefully, the students will not be confused if they find elliptical construction someday. In other word, the researcher concludes that elliptical construction of the movie significantly affects in the teaching learning activity.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976), the writer finds and analyzes 41 utterances that contain elliptical construction. There are three types of ellipsis found in *The Transporter Refueled* movie, those are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. There are 6 nominal ellipsis, 20 verbal ellipsis, and 15 clausal ellipsis. The frequency of occurrence of each type of ellipsis are 14 % of nominal ellipsis, 51 % of verbal ellipsis, and 37 % of clausal ellipsis.

From the analysis, the writer summarizes that the amount of verbal ellipsis is more dominant than nominal and clausal ellipsis while the amount of nominal ellipsis is less than verbal and clausal ellipsis. The writer identified that the dominant ellipsis that is verbal ellipsis is occurred because *The Transporter Refueled* is an action movie, which contains urgent situation. This assumption is enriched because the writer also analyzed the context based on aspects of speech situation.

In addition, elliptical construction in *The Transporter Refueled* movie significantly can give the new knowledge from the native speakers for the audience. In fact, the native speakers speak in simple grammatically. Finally, elliptical construction is important to be analyzed since it can give the reference in term of cohesion, especially ellipsis.

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